

B. Specification

Please amend the paragraph at page 31, line 17, to page 33, line 14, as follows:

--The evaluation of the hydrogen storage performance of the carbonaceous particle produced by the production method according to the present invention when used for a lithium secondary battery as described above can be performed with the use of a measuring apparatus shown in FIG. 9, by making the carbonaceous particles occlude hydrogen gas at a low temperature, measuring the amount of hydrogen released by raising the temperature, and determining an amount of occluded hydrogen per unit weight. In FIG. 9, reference numeral 900 denotes a high pressure hydrogen cylinder, reference numeral 901 a hydrogen storage container with a known capacity, reference numeral 902 a charge container with a known capacity for charging the carbonaceous particles, reference numeral 903 a temperature controller, reference numeral 904 a vacuum pump, reference numeral 905 a pressure gauge, reference numeral 906 a vacuum gauge, and reference numeral 907 a pressure control valve. Reference numerals 908, 909, 910, 911, 912 and 913 designate opening/closing valves. To the charge container 902, the vacuum gauge 906 is connected through the opening/closing valves 911, 912, and 913, and the vacuum pump 904 is connected through the opening/closing valves 911 and 912. To the hydrogen storage container 901 to which the pressure gauge 905 is connected through the opening/closing valve 909, the hydrogen cylinder 900 is connected through the opening/closing valve 908 and the pressure control valve 907. Measurement using the measuring device shown in FIG. 9 ~~configured~~ configured as described above is carried out by, first, measuring the weight of the carbonaceous particles as sufficiently dried, charging the particles into the

charge container 902, evacuating the container to a high vacuum degree with the vacuum pump 904, then opening the opening/closing valves 910 and 911 to introduce hydrogen to the charge container 902 from the hydrogen storage container 901 having a predetermined inner pressure, and measuring the hydrogen pressure inside the two connected containers (901 and 902) after elapse of a predetermined time period. Then, the amount of occluded hydrogen per unit weight of the carbonaceous particles can be calculated from an initial hydrogen pressure of the hydrogen storage container 901 and the capacities of the two containers. In practice, while varying the pressure of hydrogen introduced into the charge container 902 filled with the carbonaceous particles, the amounts of occlusion and release at an equilibrated pressure is measured, and the hydrogen storage capacity per unit weight is calculated.--